

Part 9

California Fire Code

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EXPRESS TERMS

ITEM 22-1 AS RESUBMITTED

GENERAL
ARTICLE 1 - ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 101 – GENERAL

101. Title.

101.2 Scope ~~[for SFM] and Application.~~

101.2.1 Scope. (Should be shown in regular font)

101.2.2 Applications and vesting authority ~~enforcing agency~~

Vesting Authority. When adopted by the California State Fire Marshal (SFM) the provisions of this code shall be enforced only to the extent of authority granted to the SFM by the State Legislature.

The following is a list of the SFM's specific scope of application for the provisions of this code as they apply to building standards. The specific statutory authority and reference for each SFM application is also shown.

Applications:

Any building or structure used or intended for use as an asylum, jail, mental hospital, hospital, ~~sanitarium~~, home for the ~~aged~~ elderly, children's nursery, children's home or institution, school or any similar occupancy of any capacity.

Any theater, dance hall, skating rink, auditorium, assembly hall, meeting hall, nightclub, fair building, or similar place of assemblage where 50 or more persons may gather together in a building, room or structure for the purpose of amusement, entertainment, instruction, deliberation, worship, drinking or dining, awaiting transportation, or education.

Authority Cited-Health and Safety Code Section 13143 and 18949.2 (b), (c)
Reference-Health and Safety Code Section 13143

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to Article 1 as shown above are as follows:

- ♦ Health and Safety Code section 1502, 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)
- ♦ Health and Safety Code section 1531.2, 1531.3 and 1584

ITEM 22-1 – Committee Recommendations



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APPROVED AS RESUBMITTED

* * *
(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-2 AS SUBMITTED

ITEM 22-2 – Committee Recommendations

A AA D 
FURTHER STUDY

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-3 AS SUBMITTED

ITEM 22-3 – Committee Recommendations

A AA D 
FURTHER STUDY

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-4 AS RESUBMITTED

ARTICLE 10 – FIRE- PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT

SECTION 1003 – FIRE-EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS

1003.2.4.4.3 [For SFM] Fire-Resistive Substitution for ~~New Public Schools~~. All buildings of a ~~new public~~ school campus ~~as defined in section 215~~ provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be entitled to include in the design and construction documents, all of the applicable fire-resistive construction substitutions as permitted in the California Building Code, section 508.

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose these new regulations as shown in section 1003.2.4.4.3 relating to Group E occupancies are as follows:

- ♦ Health and Safety Code section 13114 and 18949.2(b), (c)
- ♦ Education Code sections 17074.50, 17074.52 & 19074.54

ITEM 22-4 – Committee Recommendations

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APPROVED AS RESUBMITTED

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-5 AS SUBMITTED

ITEM 22-5 – Committee Recommendations

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WITHDRAWN BY SFM

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-6 AS RESUBMITTED

1003.2.7.2 [For SFM] Nurses Stations. *In nurses stations in new and existing facilities, a minimum of one (1) smoke detector interconnected to the facility fire alarm system shall be placed and installed in accordance with the manufacture's specifications. Nurse's stations in new and existing facilities are regulated in the California Building Code and the California Code of Regulations, Title 19.*

1003.2.7.3 [For SFM] Nurses Stations Sprinkler Systems. *In nurse's stations in existing facilities automatic sprinkler systems may be supplied by the domestic water supply and sprinklers shall be located directly over the nurse's station.*

NOTE: The specific statute authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to sections 1003.2.7.2 & 1003.2.7.3 as shown above relating to Group I Occupancies is as follows:

- ♦ Health and Safety Code section 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-6 – Committee Recommendations

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APPROVED AS RESUBMITTED

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-7 AS SUBMITTED

ITEM 22-7 – Committee Recommendations

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FURTHER STUDY

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-8 AS RESUBMITTED

1006.2.9.1 New Group R Occupancies.

1006.2.9.1.1 General.

EXCEPTIONS: 1.

2. A separate fire alarm system need not be provided in buildings which are protected throughout by an approved supervised fire sprinkler system conforming with the [For SFM] California Building Code and having a local alarm to notify all occupants. [For SFM] Occupant notification shall result from actuation of a water flow detection device or the operation of any manual fire alarm box. At least one manual fire alarm box shall be installed at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction. All initiating and indicating devices shall be electrically supervised.

ITEM 22-8 – Committee Recommendations



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APPROVED AS RESUBMITTED

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-9 AS RESUBMITTED

1006.2.12.5 [For SFM] Automatic smoke detection system egress control devices. *An automatic ~~Smoke detector~~ egress control system shall be installed in occupancies provided with special egress control devices in accordance with this section and Article 91. ~~when required for use with special egress control devices.~~*

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to section 1006.2.12.5 as shown above relating to Group E, Division 3 Occupancies is as follows:

Health and Safety Code sections 1513.3, 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-9 – Committee Recommendations



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APPROVED AS RESUBMITTED

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(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-10 AS SUBMITTED

ARTICLE 91 – CALIFORNIA STANDARDS
CALIFORNIA STANDARDS

9101.1.1 National Standards Adopted by the State Fire Marshal (SFM). *Standards as adopted by the SFM in California Building Code, Chapter 35 are duplicated here for ease of reference.*

Whenever the Uniform Building Code refers to:

UBC Standard	It shall be construed to mean:
9-1	NFPA 13
9-2	NFPA 14
9-3	NFPA 13R

9101.1.2 California State Fire Marshal (SFM) Standards.

SFM 12-3, Releasing Systems for Security Bars in Dwellings
SFM 12-4.100, Smoke or Heat Ventilators
SFM 12-7-1, Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
SFM 12-7-2, Fire Dampers
SFM 12-7-3, Fire-testing Furnaces
SFM 12-7-4, Fire Door Assembly Tests
SFM 12-8-100, Room Fire Tests for Wall and Ceiling Materials
SFM 12-8-1A, Calculation of the Total Rate of Heat and Carbon Monoxide or Carbon Dioxide Production
SFM 12-8-1B, Mounting Techniques for Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish Material
SFM 12-10-1, Power Operated Exit Doors
SFM 12-10-2, Single Point Latching or Locking Devices
SFM 12-10-3, Emergency Exit and Panic Hardware
SFM 12-71-1, Air Filters
SFM 12-72-1, Protective Signaling Systems
SFM 12-72-2, Single and Multiple Station Fire Alarm Devices
SFM 12-73-3, Smoke Detectors, Combustion Products Type

~~The California State Fire Marshal standards referred to above are found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 12.~~

9101.1.3 [For SFM] National Standards.

{The SFM is repealing the numbering sequencing of section 9101.1.3 and renumbering as shown below :}

1. NFPA 11, ~~1998~~ 2002 Edition, Low-Medium-High Expansion Foams
2. NFPA 11A, 1999 Edition, Medium- and High-Expansion Foam Systems
3. NFPA 12, ~~1998~~ 2000 Edition, Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
4. NFPA 12A, 1997 Edition, Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
5. NFPA 13, ~~1999~~ 2002 Edition, The Installation of ~~Automatic~~ Sprinkler Systems, as amended.
6. NFPA 13D, ~~1999~~ 2002 Edition, Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes
7. NFPA 13R, ~~1999~~ 2002 Edition, Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height
8. NFPA 14, ~~2000~~ 2003 Edition, Installation of Standpipe, ~~Private Hydrant~~, and Hose Systems
9. NFPA 15, ~~1996~~ 2001 Edition, Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection
10. NFPA 16-~~1994~~, 1999 Edition, Installation of Deluge, Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems
11. NFPA 17, ~~1998~~ 2002 Edition, Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems
12. NFPA 17A, ~~1998~~ 2002 Edition, Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems
13. NFPA 20, 1999 Edition, Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection

14. NFPA 22, ~~1998~~ 2003 Edition, Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection
15. NFPA 24, ~~1995~~ 2002 Edition, Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances
16. NFPA 37, ~~1998~~ 2002 Edition, Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines
17. NFPA 50, ~~1996~~ 2001 Edition, Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites
18. NFPA 52, 2002 Edition, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
19. NFPA 57, 2002 Edition, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code
20. NFPA 54, ~~1996~~ 2002 Edition, National Fuel Gas Code
21. NFPA 58, ~~1998~~ 2001 Edition, Standard for the Storage and Handling of Liquefied Petroleum Gases
22. NFPA 72, 1999 Edition, National Fire Alarm Code, as amended. [The SFM does not adopt NFPA 72®, 1999 Edition, Chapter 8.]
- 22.1 NFPA 72®, ~~1999~~ 1996 Edition, National Fire Alarm, as amended, Chapter 8, Household Fire Warning Equipment
23. NFPA 92 A, 2000 Edition, Recommended Practice for Smoke-Control Systems
24. NFPA 99, ~~1999~~ 2002 Edition, Health Care Facilities, ~~Chapter 4, Gas and Vacuum Systems~~
23. NFPA 99 C, 1999 Edition, Gas and Vacuum Systems. 26. UL13, ~~Power-limited Circuit Cables, Second Edition, 1996~~
25. NFPA 253, ~~1984~~, 2000 Edition, Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source
26. NFPA 2001, 2000 Edition, Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems
27. UL 13, Power-limited Circuit Cables, Second Edition February 29, 1996
28. UL 38, Manually Actuated Signaling Boxes, Seventh Edition, March 26, 1999, with revisions through ~~April 28, 2000~~ June 12, 2001
29. UL 193, Alarm Valves for Fire-Protection Service, ~~Ninth-Tenth~~ Edition, ~~March 24, 1993~~ January 12, 2004
30. UL 199, Automatic Sprinklers for Fire Protection Service, Edition
31. UL 199 E Fire Test of sprinklers and Water Spray Nozzles for the Protection of Deep Fat Fryers, May 2004.
32. UL 217, Single- and Multiple-Station Smoke Alarm, ~~as amended~~, Fifth Edition, February 21, 1997 with revisions through June 15, 2004
33. UL 228, Door Closers/ HOLDERS, with or without Integral Smoke ~~Alarms~~ Detectors, Fourth Edition, April 29, 1997, with revisions through January 21, 1999
34. UL 260, Dry Pipe and Deluge Valves for Fire Protection Service, ~~Sixth-Seventh~~ Edition, ~~May 27, 1994~~, March 17, 2004 with revisions through February 15, 1999
35. UL 262, Gate Valves for Fire Protection Service, ~~Seventh~~ Eighth Edition, ~~May 27, 1994~~, with revisions through January 28, 1998 February 26, 2004
36. UL 268, Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, ~~as amended~~, Fourth Edition, December 30, 1996, with revisions through ~~January 4, 1999~~ October 22, 2003

37. UL 268A, Smoke Detectors for Duct Application, as amended, Third Edition, May 15, 1998 with revisions through April 10, 2003
38. UL 312, Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service, ~~Eighth~~ Ninth Edition, ~~June 2, 1993, with revisions through February 17, 1994~~ January 8, 2004
39. UL 346, Waterflow Indicators for Fire Protective Signaling Systems Fourth Edition, May 27, 1994
40. UL 464, Audible Signal Appliances, ~~Seventh~~ Eighth Edition, ~~February 23, 1996, April 28, 2003,~~ with revisions through ~~May 11, 1999~~ October 10, 2003
41. UL 497B, Protectors for Data Communication and Fire Alarm Circuits, ~~Second~~ Fourth Edition, ~~December 28, 1993, with revisions through October 20, 1994~~ June 14, 2004
42. UL 521, Heat Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, Seventh Edition, February 19, 1999 with revisions through October 3, 2002
43. UL 539, Single- and Multiple-Station Heat Detectors, ~~Fourth~~ Fifth Edition, ~~1995~~ January 21, 2000
44. UL 632, Electrically Actuated Transmitters ~~Sixth~~ Seventh Edition, ~~1994~~ March 29, 2000
45. UL 753, Alarm Accessories for Automatic Water Supply Valves for Fire Protection Service, ~~Sixth~~ Ninth Edition, ~~1994~~ May 7, 2004
46. UL 813, Commercial Audio Equipment, Seventh Edition, December 13, 1996, with revisions through ~~March, 30, 1999~~ December 7, 1999
47. UL 864, Control Units for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, as amended, ~~Eighth~~ Ninth Edition, ~~November 27, 1996, September 30, 2003~~ with revisions through ~~March 30, 1999~~ October 29, 2003
48. UL 884, Underfloor Electric Raceways and Fittings, ~~Eighth~~ Tenth Edition, 1987 ~~Tenth Edition, 1998~~ November 30, 1998
49. UL 913, Intrinsically Safe Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1, Hazardous Locations, ~~Fifth~~ Sixth Edition, ~~February 21, 1997, with revisions dated February 24, 1997~~ August 8, 2002
50. UL 916, Energy Management Equipment, Third Edition, December 23, 1998 with revisions through February 10, 2004
51. UL 924, Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment, Eighth Edition, March 29, 1995 with revisions through and including July 11, 2001
52. UL 985, Household Fire Warning System Units, as amended, Fifth Edition, May 26, 2000 with revisions through April 29, 2004
53. UL 1091, Butterfly Valves for Fire Protection Service ~~Fifth~~ Sixth Edition, ~~1994~~ June 3, 2004
54. UL 1424, Cables for Power-limited Fire Protective Signaling Circuits, Second Edition, April 29, 1996
55. UL 1480, Speakers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems ~~Fourth~~ Fifth Edition, ~~July 28, 1998~~ January 31, 2003
56. UL 1481, Power Supplies for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, Fourth Edition, April 9, 1999
57. UL 1626 Residential Sprinklers for Fire Protection Service, 1.2 revised September 6, 2000
58. UL 1711, Amplifiers for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, ~~First~~ Third Edition, ~~January 5, 1987, with revisions October 12, 1992~~ February 18, 1999
59. UL 1730, Smoke Detector Monitors and Accessories (annunciators) for Individual Living Units of Multifamily Residences and Hotel/Motel Rooms Third Edition, September 18, 1998, with revisions through May 17, 1999

60. UL 1971, Signaling Devices for the Hearing Impaired ~~Second~~ Third Edition, ~~October 17, 1995, November 29, 2002,~~ with revisions through May ~~24, 2000~~ 3, 2004
61. UL 1484, Residential Gas Detectors ~~Third~~ Fourth Edition, ~~November 30, 1994,~~ with revisions dated ~~December 1, 1994~~ December 28, 2000
62. UL 1994, Low Level Path Marking and Lighting Systems, ~~Sixth~~ Third Edition, ~~1994~~ January 30, 2004
63. UL 2034, Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms, Second Edition, October 29, 1996, with revisions through ~~June 2, 1999~~ June 28, 2002
64. UL 2079, Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems, Third Edition, July 31, 1998 as amended
65. FM Class No. 3260, ~~Flame Radiation~~ radiant Energy-Sensing Fire Detectors for Automatic Fire Alarm Signaling, ~~February 1994~~ August 2000 Edition.

- ♦ Health and Safety Code sections 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-10 – Committee Recommendations

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APPROVE AS AMENDED/FURTHER STUDY

§ 9101.1.3: Amend to reference NFPA 72 2002; ***§ 9101.1.2, return for further study, Criterion 6. SFM declined further study.

* * *

(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-11 AS RESUBMITTED

SECTION 9102 – AMENDMENTS TO NATIONAL STANDARDS

9102.1 [For SFM] NFPA 72, 1999 2002 Edition

Amend Section 1-5.2.6, second paragraph as follows:

~~For a combination system, the secondary supply capacity required above shall include the load of any non-fire related equipment, functions, or features. (The balance of the section text is to remain unchanged.)~~

Delete the last sentence of Section 1-5.4.8 as follows:

~~If automatic turning of the alarm verification appliances is permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, the alarm shall not be turned off in less than 5 minutes.~~

Delete Exception No. 1.

~~Exception No 1: If otherwise permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, the 5 minute requirement shall not apply.~~

Renumber Exception No 2 to No 1.

~~Exception No 1: If permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, subsequent actuation of another addressable initiating device of the same type in the same room or space shall not be required to cause the notification appliance(s) to reactivate.~~

Add a section 1-5.4.7.1 as follows:

Sec. 1-5.4.7.1. ~~Supplementary Audible Notification Appliances. Every public, private or parochial school building having an occupant load of fifty (50) or more students or more than one classroom shall sound the California uniform fire alarm signal as described in Education Code Sections 32002, 32003 and 32004.~~

~~EXCEPTION: When a fire alarm system having a distinctive tone and which is used for no other purpose, is installed, the manner of sounding such alarm shall not be subject to the provisions of Education Code Sections 32002, 32003 and 32004.~~

Amend Section 1.5.5.4 4.4.4.4 as follows:

Sec. 1.5.5.4 4.4.4.4 Wiring.

Add a subsection 1.7.2.2 as follows:

~~(b) Record drawings; and~~

~~(c) Written operating instructions shall be provided at a location approved by the enforcing agency.~~

Add a new SFM subsection 1.6.2.2 (3) as follows:

~~(3) The owner's manual and the record drawings shall be provided at a location approved by the authority having jurisdiction.~~

Amend section 2-8.1 5.12.4 as follows:

Sec. 2-8.1 5.12.4

Add a Section 2-8.2.4 5.12.8 as follows:

Sec 2-8.2.4 5.12.8

Add a Section 3-8.3.2.3.1 (b) 6.8.5.4.1 (2) as follows:

Sec. 3-8.3.2.3.1 (b) 6.8.5.4.1 (2) A smoke detector continuously subjected to a smoke concentration above alarm threshold magnitude initiates a system alarm within 30 seconds

Add a Section 3-8.4.1.3.3.3 (3) c and amend as follows:

Sec. 3-8.4.1.3.3.3 (3) c. ~~Installation of listed circuit integrity (C.I.) cable, which meets or exceeds a two-hour fire-resistance rating~~

Add a Section 3-8.4.1.3.3.3(3) c and amend Section 3-4.2.2.2 6.4.2.2.2, to read as follows:

Sec. 3-4.2.2.2: (b) 6.4.2.2.2 Where the installation wiring is enclosed in a 2-hour-rated cable assembly, enclosed in a 2-hour-rated enclosure, other than a stairwell or installation of listed circuit integrity (C.I.) cable, which meets or exceeds a 2-hour fire-resistance rating.

Amend Section 4-3.2.1 7.4.2.1 and 4-3.3.1 7.4.3.2 as follows:

Amend Section 4-4.5 7.5.1.1 as follows:

Add to Section 3-8.4.1.3.5.5.1 6.9.6.1 as follows:

~~Amend Section 2-4.2.1 of NFPA 72, 1996~~

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Chapter 2 Household Fire Warning Equipment

2-1 Introduction.

2-1.1* Scope.

~~This chapter contains minimum requirements for the selection, installation, operation, and maintenance of fire warning equipment for use within family living units. The requirements of the other chapters shall not apply.~~

~~Exception: Where specifically indicated.~~

2-1.2 Purpose.

~~2-1.2.1 Household fire warning systems shall be designed and installed to provide sufficient warning of a fire to~~

~~enable occupants to escape. It is recognized that household fire warning systems might not be of material assistance to all occupants, such as persons intimate with the ignition of a fire.~~

~~2-1.2.2 This chapter is primarily concerned with life safety, not with protection of property. It presumes that a family has an exit plan.~~

2-1.3 General.

~~2-1.3.1 A control and associated equipment, a multiple or single station alarm(s), or any combination thereof shall be permitted to be used as a household fire warning system, provided the requirements of 2-1.3.7 are met.~~

~~2-1.3.2 Detection and alarm systems for use within the protected household are covered by this chapter.~~

~~2-1.3.3 Supplementary functions, including the extension of an alarm beyond the household, shall be permitted and shall not interfere with the performance requirements of this chapter.~~

~~2-1.3.4 Where the authority having jurisdiction requires a household fire warning system to comply with the requirements of Chapter 4 or any other chapters of this code, the requirements of Section 2-2 shall still apply.~~

~~2-1.3.5 The definitions of Section 1-4 shall apply.~~

~~2-1.3.6 This chapter does not exclude the use of fire alarm systems complying with other chapters of this code in household applications, provided all of the requirements of this chapter are met or exceeded.~~

~~2-1.3.7 All devices, combinations of devices, and equipment to be installed in conformity with this chapter shall be approved or listed for the purposes for which they are intended.~~

~~2-1.3.8 A device or system of devices having materials or forms that differ from those detailed in this chapter shall be permitted to be examined and tested according to the intent of the chapter and, if found equivalent, shall be permitted to be approved.~~

~~2-1.3.9 **Equivalency.** Nothing in this code is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this code, provided technical documentation is submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency and the system, method, or device is approved for the intended purpose.~~

2-2 Basic Requirements.

2-2.1 Required Protection.

~~2-2.1.1* This code requires the following detectors within the family living unit.~~

~~2-2.1.1.1 Smoke alarms shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms and on each additional story of the family living unit, including basements and excluding crawl spaces and unfinished attics. In new construction, a smoke alarm also shall be installed in each sleeping room.~~

~~2-2.1.1.2* For family living units with one or more split levels (i.e., adjacent levels with less than one full story separation between levels), a smoke alarm required by 2-2.1.1.1 shall be permitted for an adjacent lower level, including basements. (See Figure A-2-2.1.1.2.)~~

~~Exception: Where there is an intervening door between one level and the adjacent lower level, a smoke alarm shall be installed on the lower level.~~

~~2-2.1.1.3 Automatic sprinkler systems provided in accordance with NFPA 13D, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One and Two Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes, or NFPA 13R, Standard for the~~

~~Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height, shall be interconnected to sound alarm notification appliances throughout the dwelling where a fire warning system is provided.~~

~~2-2.2* Alarm Notification Appliances.~~

~~Each automatic alarm-initiating device shall cause the operation of an alarm that shall be clearly audible in all bedrooms over background noise levels with all intervening doors closed. The tests of audibility level shall be conducted with all household equipment that might be in operation at night in full operation.~~

~~Examples of such equipment are window air conditioners and room humidifiers. (See A-2-2.2 for additional information.)~~

~~**2-2.2.1** In new construction, where more than one smoke alarm is required by 2-2.1, smoke alarm shall be arranged so that operation of any smoke alarm causes the alarm in all smoke alarms within the dwelling to sound.~~

~~Exception: Configurations that provide equivalent distribution of the alarm signal.~~

~~**2-2.2.2* Standard Signal.** Newly installed alarm notification appliances used with a household fire warning system and single and multiple station smoke alarms shall produce the audible emergency evacuation signal described in ANSI S3.41, Audible Emergency Evacuation Signal. Signals from different notification appliances shall not be required to be synchronized.~~

~~2-2.3 Alarm Notification Appliances for the Hearing Impaired.~~

~~In a household occupied by one or more hearing impaired persons, each initiating device shall cause the operation of a visible alarm signal(s) in accordance with 2-4.4.2. Since hearing deficits are often not apparent, the responsibility for advising the appropriate persons shall be that of the hearing impaired party. The responsibility for compliance shall be that of the occupants of the family living unit.~~

~~Exception: A listed tactile signal shall be permitted to be employed.~~

~~2-3 Power Supplies.~~

~~2-3.1 General.~~

~~**2-3.1.1** All power supplies shall have sufficient capacity to operate the alarm signal(s) for at least 4 continuous minutes.~~

~~**2-3.1.2** There shall be a primary (main) and a secondary (standby) power source. For electrically powered household fire warning equipment, the primary (main) power source shall be ac; the secondary (standby) power source shall be a battery.~~

~~Exception No. 1: Where the primary (main) power source is an emergency circuit or a legally required standby circuit capable of operating the system for at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by not less than 4 minutes of alarm, a secondary (standby) source shall not be required.~~

~~Exception No. 2: Where the primary (main) power source is a circuit of an optional standby system capable of operating the system for at least 24 hours, followed by not less than 4 minutes of alarm, that meets the requirements for either an emergency system or a legally required standby system as defined in NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, Articles 700 and 701, respectively, a secondary (standby) supply shall not be required.~~

~~Exception No. 3: Detectors and alarms powered from a monitored dc circuit of a control unit where power for the control unit meets the requirements of Section 2-3 and the circuit remains operable upon loss of primary (main) ac power.~~

~~Exception No. 4: A detector and a wireless transmitter that serves only that detector shall be permitted to be powered from a monitored battery primary (main) source where part of a listed, monitored low power radio (wireless) system. A secondary (standby) source shall not be required.~~

~~Exception No. 5: In existing construction, either an ac primary power source, as described in 2-3.2, or a monitored~~

~~battery primary (main) power source, as described in 2-3.3, shall be permitted. A secondary (standby) source shall not be required.~~

~~Exception No. 6: Visible notification appliances required by 2-4.4.2.~~

~~Exception No. 7: Where the primary (main) power source is non-electrical, a secondary (standby) source shall not be required. The requirements of 2-3.5 shall apply.~~

2-3.2 Primary Power Supply—AC.

~~2-3.2.1 An ac primary (main) power source shall be a dependable commercial light and power supply source. A visible "power on" indicator shall be provided.~~

~~2-3.2.2 All electrical systems designed to be installed by other than a qualified electrician shall be powered from a source not in excess of 30 volts that meets the requirements for power limited fire alarm circuits as defined in NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, Article 760.~~

~~2-3.2.3 A restraining means shall be used at the plug-in of any cord-connected installation.~~

~~2-3.2.4 AC primary (main) power shall be supplied either from a dedicated branch circuit or the unswitched portion of a branch circuit also used for power and lighting. Operation of a switch (other than a circuit breaker) or a ground fault circuit interrupter shall not cause loss of primary (main) power.~~

~~Exception No. 1: Single or multiple station alarms with a supervised rechargeable standby battery that provides at least 4 months of operation with a fully charged battery.~~

~~Exception No. 2: Where a ground fault circuit interrupter serves all electrical circuits within the household.~~

~~2-3.2.5 Neither loss nor restoration of primary (main) power shall cause an alarm signal.~~

~~Exception: An alarm signal shall be permitted within the household but shall not exceed 2 seconds.~~

~~2-3.2.6 Where a secondary (standby) battery is provided, the primary (main) power supply shall be of sufficient capacity to operate the system under all conditions of loading with any secondary (standby) battery disconnected or fully discharged.~~

2-3.3 Primary Power Supply—Monitored Battery.

~~Household fire warning equipment shall be permitted to be powered by a battery, provided that the battery is monitored to ensure that the following conditions are met:~~

~~(a) All power requirements are met for at least 1 year of battery life, including monthly testing.~~

~~(b) A distinctive audible trouble signal sounds before the battery is incapable of operating (from causes such as aging or terminal corrosion) the device(s) for alarm purposes.~~

~~(c) For a unit employing a lock-in alarm feature, automatic transfer is provided from alarm to a trouble condition.~~

~~(d) The unit is capable of producing an alarm signal for at least 4 minutes at the battery voltage at which a trouble signal is normally obtained, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation.~~

~~(e) The audible trouble signal is produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.~~

~~(f) Acceptable replacement batteries are clearly identified by the manufacturer's name and model number on the unit near the battery compartment.~~

~~(g) A readily noticeable, visible indication is displayed when a primary battery is removed from the unit.~~

~~(h) Any unit that uses a nonrechargeable battery as a primary power supply that is capable of a 10-year or greater service life, including testing, and meets the requirements of 2-3.3(b) through (e) shall not be required to have a replaceable battery.~~

2-3.4 Secondary (Standby) Power Supply.

~~2-3.4.1 Removal or disconnection of a battery used as a secondary (standby) power source shall cause a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal.~~

~~2-3.4.2 Acceptable replacement batteries shall be clearly identified by manufacturer's name and model number on the unit near the battery compartment.~~

~~2-3.4.3 Where required by law for disposal reasons, rechargeable batteries shall be removable.~~

~~2-3.4.4 Automatic Recharging.~~

~~2-3.4.4.1 Automatic recharging shall be provided where a rechargeable battery is used as the secondary (standby) supply. The supply shall be capable of operating the system for at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by not less than 4 minutes of alarm. Loss of the secondary (standby) source shall sound an audible trouble signal at least once every minute.~~

~~2-3.4.4.2 The battery shall be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker, or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker.~~

~~2-3.4.5 Where automatic recharging is not provided, the battery shall be monitored to ensure that the following conditions are met:~~

~~(a) All power requirements are met for at least 1 year of battery life.~~

~~(b) A distinctive audible trouble signal sounds before the battery capacity has been depleted below the level required to produce an alarm signal for 4 minutes.~~

~~2-3.5 Primary Power — Non-electrical.~~

~~A suitable spring wound mechanism shall provide power for the non-electrical portion of a listed single station alarm. A visible indication shall be provided to show that sufficient operating power is not available.~~

~~2-4 Equipment Performance.~~

~~2-4.1 General.~~

~~The failure of any nonreliable or short-life component that renders the detector inoperable shall be readily apparent to the occupant of the living unit without the need for test.~~

~~2-4.2 Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detectors.~~

~~Each smoke alarm and smoke detector shall detect abnormal quantities of smoke that can occur in a dwelling, shall properly operate in the normal environmental conditions of a household, and shall be in compliance with ANS/UL 268, Standard for Safety Smoke Detectors for Fire Protective Signaling Systems, or ANS/UL 217, Standard for Safety Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms.~~

~~Sec. 2-4.2.1 The alarm verification feature shall not be used for household fire warning equipment. (This text is continued from CBC, Chapter 35)~~

~~2-4.3* Heat Alarms and Heat Detectors.~~

~~2-4.3.1 Each heat detector, including a heat detector integrally mounted on a smoke detector, shall detect abnormally high temperature or rate of temperature rise, and all such detectors shall be listed for not less than 50 ft (15 m) spacing.~~

~~2-4.3.2 Fixed temperature detectors shall have a temperature rating at least 25°F (14°C) above the normal ambient temperature and shall not be rated 50°F (28°C) higher than the maximum anticipated ambient temperature in the room or space where installed.~~

~~2-4.4 Alarm Signaling Intensity.~~

~~2-4.4.1 All alarm-sounding appliances shall have a minimum rating of 85 dBA at 10 ft (3 m).~~

~~Exception: An additional sounding appliance intended for use in the same room as the user, such as a bedroom, may have a sound pressure level as low as 75 dBA at 10 ft (3 m).~~

~~2-4.4.2 Visible notification appliances used in rooms where a hearing-impaired person(s) sleeps shall have a minimum rating of 177 candela for a maximum room size of 14 ft—16 ft (4.27 m—4.88 m). For larger rooms, the visible notification appliance shall be located within 16 ft (4.88 m) of the pillow. Visible notification appliances in other areas shall have a minimum rating of 15 candela.~~

~~Exception: Where a visible notification appliance in a sleeping room is mounted more than 24 in. (610 mm) below the ceiling, a minimum rating of 110 candela shall be permitted.~~

2-4.5 Control Equipment.

~~2-4.5.1 The control equipment shall be automatically restoring upon restoration of electrical power.~~

~~2-4.5.2 The control equipment shall be of a type that “locks in” on an alarm condition. Smoke detection circuits shall not be required to lock in.~~

~~2-4.5.3 If a reset switch is provided, it shall be of a self-restoring type.~~

~~2-4.5.4 An alarm-silencing switch or an audible trouble-silencing switch shall not be required to be provided.~~

~~Exception: Where the switch’s silenced position is indicated by a readily apparent signal.~~

~~2-4.5.5 Each electrical fire warning system and each single station smoke detector shall have an integral test means to allow the householder to check the system and the sensitivity of the detector(s).~~

2-4.6 Monitoring Integrity of Installation Conductors.

~~All means of interconnecting initiating devices or notification appliances shall be monitored for the integrity of the interconnecting pathways up to the connections to the device or appliance so that the occurrence of a single open or single ground fault, which prevents normal operation of the system, is indicated by a distinctive trouble signal.~~

~~Exception No. 1: Conductors connecting multiple station alarms, provided a single fault on the wiring cannot prevent single station operation of any of the interconnected detectors.~~

~~Exception No. 2: Circuits extending from single or multiple station alarms to required remote notification appliances, provided operation of the test feature on any detector causes all connected appliances to activate.~~

2-4.7 Combination System.

~~2-4.7.1 Where common wiring is employed for a combination system, the equipment for other than the fire warning signaling system shall be connected to the common wiring of the system so that short circuits, open circuits, grounds, or any fault in this equipment or interconnection between this equipment and the fire warning system wiring does not interfere with the supervision of the fire warning system or prevent alarm or trouble signal operation.~~

~~2-4.7.2 In a fire-burglar system, the operation shall be as follows:~~

~~(a) A fire alarm signal shall take precedence or be clearly recognizable over any other signal even when the non-fire alarm signal is initiated first.~~

~~(b) Distinctive alarm signals shall be used so that fire alarms can be distinguished from other functions such as burglar alarms. The use of a common-sounding appliance for fire and burglar alarms shall be permitted where~~

distinctive signals are used. (See 2-2.2.2.)

2-4.8 Low Power Wireless Systems.

Household fire warning systems utilizing low power wireless transmission of signals within the protected household shall comply with the requirements of Section 3-13.

Exception: Paragraph 3-13.4.5 shall not apply.

2-4.9 Supervising Station Systems.

~~2-4.9.1 Any communications method described in Section 4-5 shall be permitted for transmission of signals from household fire warning equipment to a supervising station. All of the provisions of Section 4-5 shall apply, as appropriate.~~

~~Exception No. 1: Only one telephone line shall be required for one- and two-family residences.~~

~~Exception No. 2: Each DACT shall be required to be programmed to call a single DACT number only.~~

~~Exception No. 3: Each DACT serving a one- or two-family residence shall transmit a test signal to its associated receiver at least monthly.~~

~~2-4.9.2* On receipt of an alarm signal from household fire warning equipment, the supervising station shall immediately (within 90 seconds) retransmit the alarm to the public fire communications center.~~

~~Exception: The supervising station shall be permitted to contact the residence for verification of an alarm condition and, where acceptable assurance is provided within 90 seconds that the fire service is not needed, retransmission of an alarm to the public service fire communications center shall not be required.~~

2-5 Installation.

2-5.1 General.

2-5.1.1 General Provisions.

~~2-5.1.1.1* All equipment shall be installed in a workmanlike manner.~~

~~2-5.1.1.2 All devices shall be so located and mounted that accidental operation is not caused by jarring or vibration.~~

~~2-5.1.1.3 All installed household fire warning equipment shall be mounted so as to be supported independently of its attachment to wires.~~

~~2-5.1.1.4 All equipment shall be restored to normal as promptly as possible after each alarm or test.~~

~~2-5.1.1.5 The supplier or installing contractor shall provide the owner with:~~

~~(a) An instruction booklet illustrating typical installation layouts.~~

~~(b) Instruction charts describing the operation, method and frequency of testing, and proper maintenance of household fire warning equipment.~~

~~(c) Printed information for establishing a household emergency evacuation plan.~~

~~(d) Printed information to inform owners where they can obtain repair or replacement service, and where and how parts requiring regular replacement (such as batteries or bulbs) can be obtained within 2 weeks.~~

2-5.1.2 Interconnection of Detectors or Multiple Station Alarms.

~~(a) Where the interconnected wiring is unsupervised, no more than 18 multiple station alarms shall be interconnected in a multiple station configuration.~~

~~(b) Where the interconnecting wiring is supervised, the number of interconnected detectors shall be limited to 64.~~

~~2-5.1.2.1 Interconnection that causes other alarms to sound shall be limited to an individual family living unit. Remote annunciation from single or multiple station alarms shall be permitted.~~

~~2-5.1.2.2 No more than 12 smoke alarms shall be interconnected in a multiple station connection. The remainder of the alarms shall be permitted to be of other types.~~

2-5.2* Alarm and Detector Location and Spacing.

2-5.2.1 Smoke Alarms and Smoke Detectors.

~~2-5.2.1.1 Smoke alarms and smoke detectors in rooms with ceiling slopes greater than 1 ft in 8 ft (1 m in 8 m) horizontally shall be located at the high side of the room.~~

~~2-5.2.1.2 A Smoke alarms and smoke detector installed in a stairwell shall be so located as to ensure that smoke rising in the stairwell cannot be prevented from reaching the detector by an intervening door or obstruction.~~

~~2-5.2.1.3 A Smoke alarms and smoke detector installed to detect a fire in the basement shall be located in close proximity to the stairway leading to the floor above.~~

~~2-5.2.1.4 The Smoke alarms and smoke detector installed to comply with 2-2.1.1.1 on a story without a separate sleeping area shall be located in close proximity to the stairway leading to the floor above.~~

~~2-5.2.1.5 Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling at least 4 in. (102 mm) from a wall or on a wall with the top of the detector not less than 4 in. (102 mm) nor more than 12 in. (305 mm) below the ceiling.~~

~~Exception: Where the mounting surface might become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, the detectors shall be mounted on an inside wall.~~

~~2-5.2.1.6 Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located within kitchens or garages, or in other spaces where temperatures can fall below 40°F (4°C) or exceed 100°F (38°C). Smoke detectors shall not be located closer than 3 ft (0.9 m) horizontally from:~~

~~(a) The door to a kitchen.~~

~~(b) The door to a bathroom containing a tub or shower.~~

~~(c) The supply registers of a forced air heating or cooling system, and outside of the airflow from those registers.~~

~~Exception: Detectors specifically listed for the application.~~

2-5.2.2* Heat Detectors Heat Alarms.

~~2-5.2.2.1 On smooth ceilings, heat detectors shall be installed within the strict limitations of their listed spacing.~~

~~2-5.2.2.2 For sloped ceilings having a rise greater than 1 ft in 8 ft (1 m in 8 m) horizontally, the detector shall be located on or near the ceiling at or within 3 ft (0.9 m) of the peak. The spacing of additional detectors, if any, shall be based on a horizontal distance measurement, not on a measurement along the slope of the ceiling.~~

~~2-5.2.2.3* Heat detectors and heat alarms shall be mounted on the ceiling at least 4 in. (102 mm) from a wall or on a wall with the top of the detector not less than 4 in. (102 mm) nor more than 12 in. (305 mm) below the ceiling.~~

~~Exception: Where the mounting surface might become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, the detectors shall be mounted on an inside wall.~~

~~2-5.2.2.4 In rooms with open joists or beams, all ceiling-mounted detectors shall be located on the bottom of such joists or beams.~~

~~2-5.2.2.5* Detectors installed on an open joisted ceiling shall have their smooth ceiling spacing reduced where this spacing is measured at right angles to solid joists; in the case of heat detectors, this spacing shall not exceed 1/2 of the listed spacing.~~

2-5.3 Wiring and Equipment.

~~The installation of wiring and equipment shall be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, Article 760.~~

2-6 Maintenance and Tests.

2-6.1* Maintenance.

~~Where batteries are used as a source of energy, they shall be replaced in accordance with the recommendations of the alarm equipment manufacturer.~~

~~Exception: Batteries described in 2-3.3(h).~~

2-6.2* Tests.

~~2-6.2.1 Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms. Homeowners shall inspect and test smoke alarms and all connected appliances in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at least monthly.~~

~~2-6.2.2 Fire Alarm Systems. Homeowners shall test systems in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall have every household fire alarm system having a control panel tested by a qualified service technician at least every 3 years. This test shall be conducted according to the methods of Chapter 7.~~

2-7 Markings and Instructions.

~~All household fire warning equipment or systems shall be plainly marked with the following information on the unit:~~

- ~~(a) Manufacturer's or listee's name, address, and model number;~~
- ~~(b) A mark or certification that the unit has been approved or listed by a testing laboratory;~~
- ~~(c) Electrical rating (where applicable);~~
- ~~(d) Temperature rating (where applicable);~~
- ~~(e) Spacing rating (where applicable);~~
- ~~(f) Operating instructions;~~
- ~~(g) Test instructions;~~
- ~~(h) Maintenance instructions;~~
- ~~(i) Replacement and service instructions.~~

~~Exception: Where space limitations prohibit inclusion of 2-7(g), (h), and (i), a label or plaque suitable for permanent attachment within the living unit, or a manufacturer's manual, shall be provided with the equipment and referenced on the equipment. In the case of a household fire warning system, the required information shall be prominently displayed at the control panel.~~

9102.3 [For SFM] UL 217, 1997 Edition

Add a Chapter 6A.1 as follows:

~~Sec. 6A.1. Each single and multiple station smoke alarm may be provided with an automatically resettable alarm silencing means that has a fixed or variable time setting and that silences the smoke alarm for a maximum of 15 minutes. Alarm silencing shall not disable the smoke alarm. It may reduce the sensitivity to no more than 4 percent obscuration (0.0177 O.D. per foot). Each device shall operate a distinctive audible trouble signal while in the silence mode. This may be done with a short beep similar to the low battery signal or by visible indication. Following the silenced period, the smoke alarm shall restore automatically to its intended operation. Silencing of one smoke alarm of a multiple station system shall not prevent an alarm operation from the other smoke alarm in the system. See paragraphs 33.10 and 33.11~~

9102.4 [For SFM] UL 268, 1996 Edition.

~~F. A circuit for supplementary signal annunciator, signal-sounding appliance, motor controller, or similar appliance, provided that a break, short or ground fault in no way affects the operation of the detector other than to cause the omission of the supplementary feature.~~

9102.5 [For SFM] UL 268A, 1998 Edition.

Amend section 27.1, exception F, as follows:

~~F. A circuit for supplementary signal annunciator, signal-sounding appliance, motor controller, or similar appliance, provided that a break, short or ground fault in no way affects the operation of the air duct smoke detector, except for omission of the supplementary feature.~~

9102.6 2 [For SFM] UL 864, 1996 2003 Edition amend as follows:

Amend Figure No. 3-4 55.1 on page 7 129 as follows:

RETARD-RESET-RESTART PERIOD – MAXIMUM 30 SECONDS - No alarm obtained from control unit.
~~Maximum permissible time is 60 30 seconds.~~

Amend Section 6-2 55.2.2 on page 128 as follows:

~~If~~ Where an alarm verification feature is provided, the maximum retard-reset-restart period before an alarm signal can be confirmed and indicated at the control unit, including any control unit reset time and the power-up time for the detector to become operational for alarm, shall not exceed 30 seconds. **(The balance ~~to~~ the section text is to remain unchanged).**

Delete exception to Section 6-5.

Add a Section 6-7 55.2.9 as follows:

Smoke detectors connected to an alarm verification feature shall not be used as releasing devices.

Exception: Smoke detectors which operate their releasing function immediately upon alarm actuation independent of alarm verification feature.

Amend Section 24.22 as follows:

~~The maximum retard-reset-restart period of alarm verification to a system control unit, including any time delay due to system reset and power-up time of the smoke detector to become operational for alarm, shall not exceed 30 seconds. (The balance ~~to~~ the section text is to remain unchanged).~~

Amend Section 49.1.14 89.1.10 as follows:

The existing text of this section is to remain as printed with one editorial amendment as follows:

THE TOTAL DELAY (CONTROL UNIT PLUS SMOKE DETECTORS) SHALL NOT EXCEED 30 SECONDS. *(The balance to the section text is to remain unchanged).*

ITEM 22-11 – Committee Recommendations



AA

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FS

§ 9102.1: APPROVED AS SUBMITTED. Balance of the §§ **APPROVED AS RESUBMITTED**, Criterion 7A.

* * *

(END OF ITEM)

ITEM 22-12 AS SUBMITTED

9102.7 3 [For SFM] NFPA 13, 1999 2002 Edition

i. 6-4.5.8

9.3.5.8.3

Add a sentence after the section numbers before the first sentence as follows:

Where pipe is used for sway bracing, it shall have a wall thick-ness of not less than Schedule 40.

Also:

Table 6-4.5.8 delete all references to Schedule 10.

Add a Section 6-4.5.8 as follows:

Sec. 6-4.5.8 Sway bracing shall be tight. For individual braces, the slenderness ratio (l/r) shall not exceed 300 where l is the length of the brace and r is the least radius of gyration. Where threaded pipe is used as part of a sway brace assembly, it shall not be less than Schedule 30. All parts and fittings of a brace shall lie in a straight line to avoid eccentric loadings on fittings and fasteners. For longitudinal braces only, the brace shall be permitted to be connected to a tab welded to the pipe in conformance with 3-6.2. For individual braces, the slenderness ratio, l/r , shall not exceed 300 where l is the length of the brace and r is the least radius of gyration. For tension-only braces, two tension-only brace components opposing each other must be installed at each lateral or longitudinal brace location. For all braces, whether or not listed, the maximum allowable horizontal load shall be based on the weakest component of the brace with safety factors. The loads determined in 6-4.5.6 shall not exceed the lesser of the maximum allowable loads provided in Table 6-4.5.8 or the manufacturer's certified maximum allowable horizontal loads for 30 to 44 degree, 45 to 59 degree, 60 to 89 degree, and 90 degree brace angles. These certified allowable horizontal loads must include a minimum safety factor of 1.5 against the ultimate break strength of the brace components and then be further reduced according to the brace angles.*

EXCEPTION: Materials other than pipe, not specifically included in Table 6-4.5.8 shall be permitted to be used if certified by a registered professional engineer to support the loads determined in accordance with the above criteria. Calculations shall be submitted where required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Amend Section 9.3.5.8.11 to read:

Section 9.3.5.8.11 ~~Other pipe schedules and m~~ Materials *other than pipe* not specifically included in Table 9.3.5.8.9(a), 9.3.5.8.9(b) and 9.3.5.8.9(c) shall be permitted to be used if certified by a registered professional engineer to support the loads determined in accordance with the above criteria. Calculations shall be submitted where required by the authority having jurisdiction

6-4.7.3 & 6-4.7.4

Revise as follows:

Lag screws or power-driven fasteners shall not be used to attach braces to the building structure.

Section 9.3.5.9.4 is not adopted by the SFM - lag screws are not permitted.

Add Sections 6-4.7.3 and 6-4.7.4 as follows:

~~Sec. 6-4.7.3 Powder-driven fasteners shall not be used to attach braces to the building structure.~~
~~EXCEPTION: Powder-driven fasteners shall be permitted where they are specifically listed for service in resisting lateral loads in areas subject to earthquakes.~~
~~Sec. 6-4.7.4 Powder-driven fasteners shall not be used to attach hangers to the building structure where the systems are required to be protected against earthquakes using a horizontal force factor exceeding 0.50 W_p where W_p is the weight of the water-filled pipe.~~
~~Also, delete the Exception.~~

~~Also, delete the portion of Table 6-4.5.9 related to lag screws.~~

~~Delete the portion of Table 9.3.5.9.1 related to lag screws~~


~~iii. A-4-6.4.3.5.1~~

~~The following forms (see attached ASSIGNED LOAD TABLE METHOD FORM) are provided to assist in the design, plan review, installation, and inspection of seismic braces. This form is not required to be used for every brace. A worst case brace calculation is considered acceptable.~~

NOTE: The specific statutes authorizing the SFM to propose this amendment to Chapter 35 as shown above is as follows:

- ♦ Health and Safety Code sections 13143 and 18949.2(b), (c)

ITEM 22-12 – Committee Recommendations

 AA D FS
APPROVED AS SUBMITTED

* * *
(END OF ITEM)

INITIAL STATEMENT OF REASONS

STATEMENT OF SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CFC, PART 9:

Section 101

Amendments to this section will correlate to those of the CBC, Chapter 1.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Section 202 and 215

The definition for “Adult Day Program” is consistent with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Sections 1531.2, 1531.3 regarding day care facilities licensed by Department of Social Services to provide services for the elderly and persons with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias. The definition of “Nonambulatory Person” is being updated to current law.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic in Adult Day Care Programs and Adult Day Health Care Centers licensed by Department of Social Services.

Sections 1003.2.4.1.1

This is a new section that identifies the occupant threshold for requiring an automatic fire sprinkler system in a Group E, Division 3 Occupancy that is used for adult day care purposes.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Sections 1003.2.4.4.3,

SB 575 required that new public schools be provided with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system and still be entitled to the fire-resistive construction trade-offs as permitted in the California Building Code. However, all schools that are provided with an approved fire sprinkler system are allowed such fire-resistive construction trade-offs. The Division of the State Architect (DSA) requested that this amendment be made to add clarity to the regulations. .

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Sections 1103.2.7.1, 1003.2.7.2:

For years the Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) and Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) have implemented an OSFM Operational Bulletin for the storage and use of combustible materials and furniture in nurses' stations open to exit corridors. In coordination with and at the request of OSHPD, these amendments were developed and will require a minimum of one smoke detector in nurses' stations. For nurses' stations in existing facilities, where automatic sprinkler systems are installed they may be supplied by the domestic water supply. In conjunction with proposed amendments to the California Building Code and Title 19 California Code of Regulations, additional safety measures will be required to provide for early detection and warning of a fire incident and allow for sprinkler protection in nurses' stations in existing facilities, thereby protecting the egress system exposed to additional combustible loading necessary for nursing operations located in the nurses' stations.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Sections 9101.2 and 9101.1.3

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has updated many of the standards. The current building code references outdated NFPA standards. This proposed amendment will bring current the California Fire Code with current referenced standards and coordinate those references with those proposed in the California Building Code. In coordination with the adoption of OSFM Standards in the Title 24, Part 12, these standards are listed in this section. Additionally, the OSFM Fire and Life Safety Building Standards Advisory Board recommended adoption of the 2002 NFPA 52 and 2002 NFPA 57.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

Section 1006.2.12.5

The amendment s to this section are editorial and clarify that when special egress control devices are used there must be an automatic smoke detection system in place.

The actions described above are reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose for which it is proposed. The rationale for these actions is to establish minimum requirements for the prevention of fire and for the protection of life and property against fire and panic.

TECHNICAL, THEORETICAL, AND EMPIRICAL STUDY, REPORT, OR SIMILAR DOCUMENTS:

The SFM did not rely on any technical, theoretical, and empirical study, report, or similar document for the development of the proposed amendment to this existing regulation.

CONSIDERATION OF REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES FOR THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS OF THE CFC

Alternatives Considered:

1. Not amend the existing regulations.

Reason for Rejection: Clarity would not be provided where needed in the regulations. The CFC adopted NFPA standards would not keep pace with current standards.

The regulations for Adult Day Care Programs and Adult Day Health Care Centers are a response to enacted law as amended by SB 1361. There are no alternatives to this matter.

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVES THE AGENCY HAS IDENTIFIED THAT WOULD LESSEN ANY ADVERSE IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS:

The SFM has determined that these proposed amendments will not have an adverse impact on small business. Therefore, no alternatives have been identified or that have otherwise been identified and brought to the attention of the SFM that would lessen any adverse impact on small business.

FACTS, EVIDENCE, DOCUMENTS, TESTIMONY, OR OTHER EVIDENCE OF NO SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACT ON BUSINESS:

The SFM has made an initial determination that the proposed action will not have a significant adverse impact on business.

DUPLICATION OR CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

The SFM has determined that this proposed rulemaking does not unnecessary duplicate or conflict with federal regulations contained in the Code of Federal Regulations that address the same issues as this proposed rulemaking.